March 12, 1777. NUMB. 2507.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable Continental Congreſs pointing out to public bodies, as well as private perſons, the duty of reverencing the Providence of Almighty GOD, and looking up to him as the diſpoſer of all events, and the arbiter of the fate of nations, did, on the 11th day of December laſt, reſolve to recommend to the ſeveral States the appointment of a day of ſolemn faſting and humiliation, to implore of Almighty GOD the forgiveneſs of many ſins prevailing among all ranks, and the countenance and aſſiſtance of his Providence, in the proſecution of the moſt juſt and neceſſary war into which the United States have been forced by Great-Britain, and which is ſtill likely to be continued by the ſame violence and injuſtice that has hitherto animated the enemies of American freedom; and did alſo, in the moſt earneſt manner, recommend to all the Members of the United States, and particularly to the officers civil and military under them, the exerciſe of repentance and reformation, leaving to each State to fix on ſuch day for the ſame as may be moſt proper for its bounds—We therefore do hereby recommend to all the people of this Commonwealth, to obſerve and keep THURSDAY, the third day of APRIL next, as a day of ſolemn FASTING HUMILIATION and PRAYER, for the purpoſes before mentioned, of which the inhabitants of this State are deſired to take notice.

THOMAS WHARTON, jun. Preſident.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1777.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE Brick and Stone HOUSE, conſiſting of nine rooms and ſeven fire-places, with two cellars; the houſe may be viewed and entered in by the laſt of April, or ſooner, if agreeable to the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN SMALT, living at George Beal's, in Moravian-alley.

N. B. The whole has not been built twelve years, and the title is indiſputable. ‡

Dr. RYAN's incomparable WORM deſtroying

SUGAR PLUMBS,

Neceſſary to be kept in all FAMILIES.

SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their tranſcendant excellency in the deſtroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knoſs of the Duodenum, or guts next the ſtomach, but they paſs through the ſmalleſt paſſages of the body, and purge away thoſe ropy and ſlimy humours which are the cauſe of thoſe pernicious vermin, and the ſource of many other diſorders: They are one of the beſt purges in the world for groſs bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, ſafe and pleaſant, they wonderfully cleanſe the bowels of all ſtiff and clammy humours, which ſtop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the caſe with children, and is attended with a hard belly, ſtinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of ſtrength in the lower parts: Likewiſe ſettled head-achs and pains in the head, ſwellings, old ſores, ſcabs, tetters or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and ſkin reſtored to its original purity and ſmoothneſs; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obſtructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once ſtrike at the true cauſe of the ſcurvy and entirely deſtroy it, and all ſcorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, ſo as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taſte and ſight as loaf ſugar.

I have by theſe plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which diſtempers are very common and troubleſome to families, and the want of theſe plumbs are the ruin of many childrens conſtitutions.

Theſe plumbs enrich and ſweeten the whole maſs of blood, carry off all groſs, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a freſh and healthy complexion in ſuch as are affected by any puttid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretick, cleanſing the reins of ſlime; it expels wind, and is a ſovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off ſour vapours which occaſion many diſorders in the head. It opens all obſtructions in the ſtomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; cauſes a good appetite and helps digeſtion. It hath been found wonderfully ſucceſsful to ſuch perſons as are going into chronic diſtempers, as aſthmas, phthiſics, or ſhortneſs of breath, dropſies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial perſons are ſatisfied, that the medicine which works upon ſuch humours, will almoſt reach any diſtemper, if not too far gone, ſince corruption and putrefaction are the forerunners of all diſeaſes; therefore no better phyſic can be taken for all ages, ſexes and conſtitutions, from infancy to old age. Theſe plumbs are highly ſerviceable to the female ſex, from the age of fourteen to twenty years, and from forty to fifty. Each box contains one dozen of theſe plumbs, price ten ſhillings with printed directions---Sold by

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

In Second-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet.

Diagnoſtic Signs of WORMS.

PALENESS in the face, itching of the noſe, hollowneſs of the eyes, grating of the teeth when aſleep, dullneſs, pains and heavineſs in the head, a dry cough, and itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet ſleep, often ſtarting, loſt appetite, ſwelled belly, knawing and biting about the ſtomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirſts, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, ſtinking breath, &c.

Directions for taking them.

A child from 1 to 2 years may eat one plumb, from 2 to 4 one and a half, from 4 to 6 two, from 6 to 8 two and a half, from 8 to 12 three, from 12 to 15, and all above the age, may eat four plumbs, one hour or two before up riſing, not to drink during that time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey or water gruel; in taking them, the patient muſt ſtay two or three days betwixt each doſe.

In agues, the ſame quantity muſt be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on, and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin-coughs give the quantity abovementioned.

To be ſold by JEREMIAH CRESSON, at the White Skin, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the Carpenter's Hall,

BUCK and Sheep-ſkin Breeches and Gloves; alſo Buck and Shamoy Leather at all Prices. Skins taken in to dreſs, Breeches and Gloves taken in to waſh, and a ſmall Quantity of excellent Wool to be ſold.

To be LETT on Intereſt, A Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, on good Real Security, which may lay for ſeveral Years, if the Intereſt is duly paid. *Philad. March 10, 1777.* †

March 7, 1777.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN DUELL, deceaſed, late of the county of Salem and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to come and pay off the ſame, at the houſe of Samuel Barberer, Inn-keeper, in Wood's-town, on the 20th day of this inſtant March, by ten o'clock in the forenoon. ¶ JOHN KILLE, Adminiſtrator.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large and convenient meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras-ſtreets; the lot is 36 feet 5 inches front, including part of a ten feet alley, and in depth 220 feet, more or leſs on ſaid alley, with an adjoining back lot of 34 feet by 30, on which is erected a new brick ſtable and coach-houſe, having a good dry cellar under the whole, paved with brick; the ſtables are large enough to contain four or more horſes; there is a pump of good water on the premiſes, and a good garden, with a variety of the beſt plumb and peach trees, and a large bearing walnut tree in the yard; the houſe is one of the beſt ſtands in Second-ſtreet for buſineſs, and has been lately repaired; the cellar floor laid with two inch plank, and in good order. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to WILLIAM CLIFTON in the Northern Liberties, where a draught of the premiſes may be ſeen. ‖ 2ſ 6.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1777.

ALL *perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of* ANTHONY MORRIS, *jun. late of this city, brewer, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to pay what is due to* Thomas Morris, *in Union-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, who is authoriſed to ſettle the ſame, by* SAMUEL MORRIS, *jun. Adminiſtrator.*

On the 20th inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, will be expoſed to ſale, at the London Coffee-houſe, a LOT on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, the third above Gray's (or Morris's) alley, containing in breadth 17 feet 9 inches, including an alley on the north ſide thereof, and in depth 188 feet, more or leſs, with a two ſtory building erected thereon, now in tenure of Ann Strong.

Alſo, a vacant LOT on the north ſide of Mulberry (or Arch) ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, having 24 feet 9 inches front on Mulberry-ſtreet, and in depth 306 feet, with a front on a ſtreet or alley at the north end. ‡ 2 ſo.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

TAKEN *out of the ſubſcriber's fulling mill, in Eaſt Nottingham, Cheſter county, on the evening of the 21ſt of this inſtant (February) two pieces of woolen cloth, fulled and dreſt, of a lead colour; the one containing 19¼ yards, middling fine and numbered 60 on one corner with blue woolen yarn; the other 17¾ yards, coarſer and numbered 45 with white thread, but may be eaſily cut off. Any perſon that will ſtop the ſaid cloths, if they ſhall be offered for ſale, or will give the ſubſcriber notice where they may be found, that he may ſee them uncut, or either of the pieces, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and alſo the cloth if he has bought it; this encouragement is given in order to detect ſuch villainy; I hope every honeſt man will take the trouble to inform me of it, if it ſhall happen in his way, as he will be the gainer. I ſuſpect it was taken by the owner to avoid paying for the dreſſing of that and more, in hopes of making large profits, by firſt ſelling it, and then endeavour to make me pay for the cloth miſſing, if it is in his power.* † 7ſ 6. *ROGER KIRK.*

THE ſubſcriber hath purchaſed that noted full blooded Horſe, called LIBERTY, to Cover this Seaſon, until the firſt day of Auguſt next, at JACONIAH WOOD's Stable, in Wood's-town, Salem county, at the rate of *Three Pounds* the ſeaſon, or *Five Pounds* to enſure a foal, and *Two Shillings and Six-pence* to the Groom; the money to be paid at the expiration of the ſeaſon, or before. All thoſe mares that are not with foal, that came laſt year by the ſeaſon, may come this, at the rate of *Thirty Shillings* per mare by the ſeaſon. Good paſture will be provided for mares at *Two Shillings and Six-pence* per week, and proper care taken of them, by JOHN SNODE.

LIBERTY is a fine blood bay, 15 hands and an inch high, very lengthy and ſtrong, and allowed by all good judges to be as handſome a horſe as any in America; equal to any in moving, for gaiety, good ſpirits, and eaſe to the rider. It would be needleſs to ſay any thing of his pedigree or performance, as it hath been ſo often aſcertained hetetofore. ‖ 7ſ 6.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1777.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES M'CLAINE, late of the City of Philadelphia, Yeoman, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment; and all perſons who have any demands on ſaid JAMES M'CLAINE, or his eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in for payment, to

† JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Executor.

WAS left at Aſaph Wilſon's, on the 26th of December laſt, by a perſon unknown, and now at the ſubſcriber's, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, Bridle and Saddle, about 13½ hands high, about 9 years old, a blaze in his forehead, his hind feet white, was ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away; otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, in five weeks from the date hereof.

March 12, 1777. ‖ THOMAS BRISTOL.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away this morning from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, an indented Iriſh ſervant boy, named Michael Cavenagh, *17 or 18 years old, of a dark complexion, down look, dark brown hair, large eyebrows, walks ſtooping, and is a little knock-kneed; had on, when he went away, an orange coloured home made cloth jacket, leather breeches, new felt hat, with white lining, and good ſhoes; he has a ſcar of an axe on the inſide of his right ankle. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

March 2, 1777. † JOHN RICHTER.

Providence Townſhip, March 3, 1777.

To be ſold by way of public vendue, on Saturday, the 22d of this inſtant, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber,

HORSES, cows and ſheep, feather beds and bedding, houſhold goods of all ſorts, iron ſtoves with pipes, implements of huſbandry, and many other things too tedious to mention. Alſo a tract of land, lying in Providence townſhip, containing 133 acres, with a good dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn, a good orchard, 14 acres of watered meadow, and ſufficient woodland, the reſt good corn-land and under good fence, a good ſpring near the door, and ſpring-houſe. Alſo another tract of land, lying in Limerick townſhip, containing 100 acres, good buildings, and 6 acres of meadow, and a ſufficient quantity of timberland, the reſt good corn-land and under good fence. The titles are indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the premiſes any time before the day of ſale, by applying to the owner. Due attendance, and reaſonable credit, will be given by

† JACOB PETERMAN.

N. *B.* The ſale to begin at ten o'clock ſaid day.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 12th day of April next, on the premiſes, a valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Mannington, in the county of Salem, and joining to lands of Edward Keaſbey, Benjamin Wynkoop, Lewis Simms, and others; containing about 220 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn and ſtable, and other outhouſes, a good apple and peach orchard, and a noted ſpring of good water, generally known by the name of Nicholſon's ſpring; 100 acres of the premiſes are cleared land, of a good quality, a quantity of drained meadow, and the remainder well timbered woodland; late the property of Joſeph Burroughs, Eſq; deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by

Feb. 12, 1777. ‖ 7ſ 6. THOMAS SINNICKSON, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Charleſtown, Cheſter county, about two miles from the Valley Forge, containing 132 acres, about 70 acres thereof cleared, ſeven of which are good watered meadow, and as much more may be made at a very ſmall expence, and watered with a never-failing ſtream which runs near to the dwelling-houſe; the upland is very natural for winter and ſummer grain, and produces very good paſture; the woodland extraordinary well timbered; there are likewiſe on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe with two rooms on a floor, a good barn lately built, about 59 feet long, with very convenient ſtables; ſeveral ſprings of excellent water near the houſe; a good young orchard, chiefly all grafted fruit: There is likewiſe another ſmall tenement on ſaid plantation, with a good ſpring near to it, and low land which may eaſily be made into good meadow. The title is indiſputable. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

‖ 7ſ 6. DAVID DAVIS.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

Living in Chriſtiana Hundred and County of New-Caſtle,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing about 200 acres, about half whereof are cleared and in good repair; there are 15 acres of good meadow made, and as much more may be made, moſt of which may be watered from good ſtanding ſtreams, the woodland well timbered; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a very good frame barn, with good ſtabling under the ſpring-houſe, together with a bearing orchard; it is extremely well ſituate, within 5 miles of Wilmington and 5 miles of Newport, there being a good mill adjoining the place, and the ſtream running through the meadow, where the bleaching buſineſs hath been carried on theſe 30 years, being handy to all places of worſhip, in a healthy part of the country, and all the fields well watered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid place may, for further particulars, apply to JOHN AUGUSTUS, living on the premiſes, who will make known the terms of ſale, and give an indiſputable title to the purchaſer. ‖ 7ſ 6.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Brick MESSUAGE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Yorktown, in the State of Pennſylvania, now in the Occupation of Samuel Johnſton, Eſq; If not ſold will be rented, and may be entered on the firſt of April next. For Terms, enquire of the Subſcriber, or General Thompſon, at Carliſle. ¶ JOHN BOYD.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Warwick, Bucks county, containing about 166 acres, ſituate on the North branch of Neſhaminy creek, 23 miles from Philadelphia; there are on ſaid premiſes a good log dwelling-houſe, and a cellar under part of it, a well of good water at the door, a good log barn, ſtables and other out-houſes; about half of the land cleared and in good fence, 8 acres of good meadow, and more may be made; the woodland well timbered, a young bearing orchard, part grafted fruit, and other fruit trees. Said plantation is conveniently watered, and good for both winter and ſpring grain. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to John Warner, in Wright's-town, or John Warner, junior, on the premiſes.

March 5, 1777. ‖ 7ſ 6. JOHN WARNER.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the Subſcribers for Ship Timber, &c. purchaſed by them for the Public, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts immediately, that they may be adjuſted and paid. *David Thomſon, Francis Grice, Samuel Penroſe, William Pollard.* Philadelphia, March 4, 1777.

Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, March 3, 1777.

CAME to and kept on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, ſometime laſt fall, FOUR HEAD of YOUNG CATTLE, viz. Two Heifers, one red the other a dark brown; a red Steer, and a red Bull; the Bull perhaps a yearling, and the others ſomething older. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ MATTHIAS HOUYEN.

Oxford, March 8, 1777.

CAME to the houſe of James Thomſon, living in Oxford townſhip, near the Wheat-Sheaf Tavern, about the middle of December laſt, a Bay HORSE, about 13 hands high, his mane cut ſhort, has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ‡ JAMES THOMSON.

LONDON, November 5.

Extracts from the SPEECH of the Duke of Manchester, on the motion for an Addreſs, in anſwer to his Majeſty's Speech from the Throne.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER opened his ſpeech with a compariſon of the preſent ſtate of the Britiſh Empire with that of ancient Rome in its decline. He obſerved, in one, as the other, the mere forms of the conſtitution were preſerved, while every effort of deſpotiſm and arbitrary power were felt in their fulleſt extent. Imperial Rome oppreſſed her provinces and dependencies, like Britain; her ſubjects bowed under the yoke of the moſt inſupportable oppreſſion, like that endeavoured to be inflicted on our Coloniſts; and he did not heſitate to foretell, that as in one inſtance the diſtant ſubjects of that proud, overbearing miſtreſs of the univerſe, by the injuſtice and ſeverity of her Government, forced her Provinces to reſiſt her lawleſs power; ſo in the other, this country had alienated the obedience and affection of her American ſubjects, which would bring on a diſmemberment of the empire, and would probably terminate in a total diſſolution of this Government.

His Grace remarked on that paſſage in the ſpeech (the whole of which he imputed to the Miniſter) relative to the aſſurances of amity, ſaid to be received from the ſeveral courts of Europe, in a very pointed manner. He ſaid it contained the moſt improbable information that could be well conceived; unleſs we ſuppoſed that the framers of the ſpeech, and thoſe who adviſed the preſent naval armaments, thought differently on the ſame day; or were not the ſame perſons; for if aſſurances were given, that they were to be depended on, why have recourſe to that mode of manning our navy, a preſs, which was known to be fraught with ſo many hardſhips and inconveniencies, and which ſhould never be reſorted to but in ſeaſons of difficulty and danger? If, on the other hand, thoſe aſſurances of amity were not to be relied on, why deceive the public and Parliament in ſo groſs and flagrant a manner? Why delude them into a dangerous repoſe? Why teſl them on the eve of a rupture, that we are in a ſtate of perfect tranquility? But his Grace inſiſted that we ought not, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, to truſt either to aſſurances, however ſtrong, or reaſons, however plauſible, when facts were ſo evidently againſt them. He had, he ſaid, the moſt undoubted information, that whatever thoſe aſſurances might be, they ought not to be relied on; a matter having come to his own knowledge, or at leaſt it came ſo well authenticated, that he was perfectly ſatisfied of its being indiſputably true. He ſhould juſt mention it for the preſent, preſuming if it were falſe it would be contradicted, in which caſe he ſhould quote his authority; if it were not, then it would remain at leaſt a ſtrong circumſtantial contradiction to that part of the addreſs. The fact was, that a gentleman, on whoſe veracity he could depend, aſſured him that he had been at Havre de Grace, ſome ſhort time ſince, where he ſaw a veſſel publicly loading with fire arms and other military ſtores, for the uſe of the Provincials. If, in the language of the ſpeech, the Americans were to be eſteemed rebels; and if rebels in arms were to be looked upon as open enemies, the fact now alluded to, was an irrefragable proof, that France, at leaſt at preſent, was in the firſt ſtage of open enmity with Great-Britain.

His Grace then contradicted the ſubſtantial information of the ſpeech, on another ground. He ſaid that it was now no ſecret, that a fleet had lately ſailed from Cadiz, with a conſiderable body of land forces on board. This armament muſt be deſtined to carry on hoſtilities againſt us in ſome part of the Weſtern world; or for South-America, to be employed againſt the Portugueſe. Suppoſing the former to be the caſe, no doubt could be entertained of the latter, which came exactly to the ſame point; becauſe, if Portugal were attacked, Britain muſt conſequently be involved in a war, unleſs we broke our engagements to Portugal, and ſacrificed our deareſt intereſts to the blind rage of making a conqueſt of our fellow-ſubjects in America. We were bound by treaty, he inſiſted, to ſupport and defend Portugal; our intereſts, as well as ſolemn engagements compelled us to it. The difference was therefore very little, whether France or Spain broke with us openly, or in this round about, indirect manner, the conſequence would be the ſame; we would in the end find ourſelves engaged in a war with the united force of the Houſe of Bourbon.---Pourtugal had already given us the higheſt inſtance in their power of their friendſhip; they had forbid the Provincials from entering their ports. Has France or Spain done ſo? The contrary was notorious. If, then, taking the queſtion in either light, as an attack of Spain on our ally, or the open encouragement given to our ſubjects now in arms againſt us, he wiſhed to know from Adminiſtration what requiſitions had been made on our part, to bring the Courts of Verſailles and Madrid to an explanation on thoſe very important points; what was the effect of thoſe requiſitions; and what we had now finally, at ſo critical a period, to depend on? His Grace concluded by obſerving, that no reliance was to be had at any time on the pacific aſſurances of thoſe Courts; much leſs when their conduct directly contradicted them; that, therefore a tame acquieſcence in whatever meaſures they might think proper to adopt, or an immediate war with thoſe powers, was inevitable, which, conſidering the preſent diſtracted and almoſt exhauſted ſtate of this country, threatened no leſs than its total ruin. He had foreſeen this from the beginning; he had not often foretold it. *He was in future determined to lament it in ſilence, as all future efforts, he perceived, would be in vain*; however, as the *laſt attempt*, he very readily joined in the amendment moved by his noble friend [Lord Rockingham.] The ſpeech was no more than a recommendation of the *ſame ruinous ſyſtem of meaſures*, which had brought us into our *preſent perilous and tremendous ſituation*; if the amendment was agreed to, it would give the houſe time to conſider and deviſe ſome means of averting the *innumerable dangers*, with which we were now *ſurrounded*; the firſt ſalutary and effectual ſtep to which would, in his opinion, be the appointing a Committee to enquire into the *ſtate of the nation*, in order to *diſcover* the ſource of our *preſent calamities*, and to deviſe remedies the beſt ſuited to their cure and removal.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, November 4.

COLONEL BARRE roſe, and ſaid that he had a queſtion to put, of the firſt conſequence, of the moſt ſerious importance, to which the miniſter (Lord North) had wholly neglected to ſpeak. In order to give him an opportunity of ſpeaking to it, he would therefore then put it, and ſit down without proceeding further, that the Miniſter might give the houſe that ſatisfaction which he doubted not many of them wiſhed to receive. The queſtion was, "what powers were General and Lord Howe inveſted with, as his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, to treat with America?"

Lord North immediately ſaid, that their commiſſion had lately been publiſhed in the Gazette, and that nothing relative to the buſineſs had been *concealed*. His Lordſhip read part of the commiſſion, and ſaid he knew of nothing more, unleſs indeed ſome directions relative to priſoners.

Colonel Barre, pulling a paper out of his pocket, declared, he had in his hand an account of what paſſed at the conference between General Waſhington and Lieutenant-Colonel Patterſon, when Colonel Patterſon was diſpatched with General and Lord Howe's letter; that the account was printed in America, but that it bore evident marks of authenticity, although indeed it did not come directly to his hands; for he could poſitively ſay, that no letter directed to him, and ſent from America, ever reached him. He then proceeded to comment on the account in his hand, declaring his high eſteem for Colonel Patterſon, with whom he had the happineſs to be acquainted, and aſſerting, that he was a man of the firſt honour in the ſervice. He ſaid, the account he was going to read, did Colonel Patterſon infinite credit. The account was extracted from an American paper, printed at Pennſylvania on the 27th of July laſt, and ſtated, that Colonel Patterſon was received by General Waſhington, on the 20th of the ſame month, with the greateſt politeneſs.—That the Colonel addreſſed Mr. WASHINGTON, with the title of Excellency.—That he expreſſed General and Lord Howe's concern that there ſhould have been any deficiency in point of reſpect and punctilio; that no affront was intended by the General; who begged his Excellency to recollect, that he had received a letter from his Excellency about the treatment of the priſoners in Boſton, ſuperſcribed, "To the Honourable William Howe, Eſq;" and that the General then took no offence; that both General and Lord Howe, had the higheſt perſonal regard for Mr. WASHINGTON; that they had now ſent a letter directed for "GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; &c. &c. &c." and that they hoped all difficulties were removed, as the three *et ceteras* might be underſtood to comprehend all his Excellency's titles; and that he begged leave to inform his Excellency, that the letter he now brought, was the ſame as his Majeſty's Commiſſioners had ſent before, but which had been returned, on account of the deficiency of the ſuperſcription, reſpecting his Excellency's titles.

It appeared further, from the account the Colonel read, that Colonel Patterſon laid down the letter on a table; that Mr. WASHINGTON declined to accept it, aſking what powers the General and Lord Howe were inveſted with, declaring that he had read the laſt act of Parliament relative to America, and found by that, that they were merely empowered to grant pardons; that he then ſaid, "the Americans had done no wrong, and therefore wanted no pardons;" that General Waſhington declared, he had reported to the Congreſs, his return of the letter as firſt ſent, with his reaſons for ſo doing; that the Congreſs had approved of his conduct, he could not therefore enter into a freſh treaty without freſh authority; beſides, though it was true that the three *et ceteras* now added to the ſuperſcription of the letter, might mean every thing, it was alſo true that they might mean any thing. After more converſation, in which Colonel Patterſon exculpated General Howe from the charge of having treated the priſoners he had taken with inhumanity, and General Waſhington alſo declared, that he had uſed ſuch as fell under his cognizance with every poſſible indulgence, the account ſtated that the conference ended; that General Waſhington invited the Colonel to partake of a collation, which he had provided; that the Colonel declined it, urging his having but lately breakfaſted, and the impatience of General and Lord Howe, to receive an anſwer to their letter.

The Colonel then pounced like an eagle on the tremendous part of his ſubject, the appearance of a war in Europe, and told the Houſe, that a war of the moſt ſerious kind threatened this country, a war from the united powers of France and Spain. That the attack would ſhortly be made, and made within the hearing of thoſe who ſat within the walls that then encircled the houſe; [this created a general laugh, which ſeemed to hurt the Colonel much, and he inſtantly ſaid] "Gentlemen may laugh, but I dare aver, that thoſe who laugh now, will, in the moment of danger, be lying in tears on their backs, like cowards." He then declared, that France was full two months before-hand with us in preparation; that we were in fact defenceleſs, unable to make any reſiſtance ſhould ſhe ſoon begin; that Lord North ſhifted his ground ſo often, that there was no dependance on his information; that even now he had ſaid, he relied on the preſent aſſurances of the pacific intentions of France, but that he did not know how ſoon ſhe might alter her intention.

This called up Lord North, who repeated what he had ſaid in this part of the ſubject of his ſpeech, and again declared, that he firmly believed the aſſurances of the Court of Verſailles, but as he was no prophet, he would not ſay poſitively that France might not hereafter change her intention. Lord North complained of having his words watched, and thrown perpetually in his teeth.

Colonel Barre ſeemed not to like a refutation of the matter of fact of his aſſertion, and declared he ever would watch the miniſter; that it was extraordinary indeed if the noble Lord high in office, and the oſtenſible miniſter, expected his words would not be watched; he proteſted he would continue to watch him, and report his words on every fit occaſion; but he promiſed to do it always like a gentleman and a man of honour, with truth and accuracy; THAT THE DAY WAS NOT YET COME, WHEN AN ENQUIRY MUST BE MADE INTO THE CAUSE OF THE AMERICAN WAR; that he was ſorry to tell the noble Lord, if matters did not then appear ſatisfactory, his head would be laid on the block. That the ſituation of affairs were tremendous; that this country ſeemed to be near the criſis of her fate; he adviſed the Treaſury-bench therefore to look about them, and as there was one queſtion which demanded an immediate anſwer, he would then put it:

"Had the King's miniſters information of a particular ſpecies of armament preparing by the French in thoſe parts of France which were immediately oppoſite, and neareſt to this kingdom?"

The queſtion, he truſted, was clear and comprehenſive. If it was not anſwered, the ſilence of the miniſtry would operate in his mind as fully as any anſwer they could give; if they had not the neceſſary information, they were not fit for their poſts, and ought to hold them no longer.

Upon the whole, the Colonel made it out, that we were by no means a match for the united force of France and Spain; he therefore deſired the miniſtry would, at any rate, make up matters with America. "Recal, therefore (ſays he) your fleets and armies from AMERICA, and leave the BRAVE COLONISTS to the enjoyment of their liberty." [This created a ſecond laugh, which the Colonel took worſe than the firſt, and was by it rouſed to freſh warmth.]

He arraigned the want of manners of the Treaſury-bench, and declared, he thought profeſſed courtiers had been better bred; he then again denounced vengeance, and bid the miniſtry appoint proper officers; the fleet, he ſaid, ought to be commanded by a brave man then in the Houſe, an Admiral who had once already ſaved his country; the Admiral he meant was his honourable friend near him, Admiral Keppel; he ſaid he knew he was out of order in naming a member, but on ſuch an occaſion he thought himſelf juſtified in mentioning ſo brave an officer.

At length, having held up a moſt tremendous picture of impending miſchief to his country, he repeated his queſtion to the Treaſury-bench, and ſat down, deploring the infatuation of government, and aſſerting, that a majority of votes in that Houſe, would never conquer France and Spain, however they might procure the miniſter a momentary triumph, and make him a welcome gueſt at St. James's.

Admiral Keppel merely ſhewed the defenceleſs ſtate of the kingdom from her unprepared navy.

LISBON, OCTOBER 15.

HIS Majeſty has publiſhed a general pardon to all his ſubjects who have fled to the country for different crimes, on condition of their ſerving five years in the army.

The American privateers ſtill continue to cruize on our coaſts. One of them has taken an Engliſh veſſel at the very inſtant that ſhe was entering the Tagus.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

A PROCLAMATION,

For a GENERAL FAST.

GEORGE R.

WE, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the juſt and neceſſary meaſures of force which we are obliged to uſe againſt our rebellious ſubjects in our colonies and provinces in North-America, and putting our truſt in Almighty God, that he will vouchſafe a ſpecial bleſſing on our arms both by ſea and land, have reſolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, That a public Faſt and Humiliation be obſerved throughout that part of our kingdom of Great-Britain called England, our dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, upon Friday the 13th day of December next; that ſo both we and our people may humble ourſelves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our ſins; and may, in the moſt devout and ſolemn manner, ſend up our prayers and ſupplications to the Divine Majeſty, for averting thoſe heavy judgments which our manifold ſins and provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved, and for imploring his intervention and bleſſing ſpeedily to deliver our loyal ſubjects within our colonies and provinces in North-America from the violence, injuſtice and tyranny, of thoſe daring rebels who have aſſumed to themſelves the exerciſe of arbitrary power; to open the eyes of thoſe who have been deluded by ſpecious falſhoods into acts of treaſon and rebellion; to turn the hearts of the authors of theſe calamities, and finally to reſtore our people in thoſe diſtracted provinces and colonies to the happy condition of being free ſubjects of a free ſtate; under which heretofore they flouriſhed ſo long and proſpered ſo much. And we do ſtrictly charge and command, That the ſaid public Faſt be reverently and devoutly obſerved by all our loving ſubjects in England, our dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation; and upon pain of ſuch puniſhment as we may juſtly inflict upon all ſuch as contemn and neglect the performance of ſo religious a duty. And for the better and more orderly ſolemnizing the ſame, we have given directions to the Moſt Reverend the Archbiſhops, and the Right Reverend the Biſhops of England, to compoſe a Form of Prayer, ſuitable to the occaſion, to be uſed in all churches, chapels, and places of public worſhip, and to take care the ſame be timely diſperſed throughout their reſpective dioceſes.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the thirtieth day of October, 1776, in the ſeventeenth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Mr. BURKE's *remarks on the foregoing Proclamation.*

Mr. BURKE, in the Houſe of Commons, ſpeaking on the American conteſt, in which he was very ſevere againſt the Miniſtry, ſaid—"That, after having been maſſacred, firſt by the Heſſians and then by the Lawyers, they now talked of a reviſal of the acts that had been complained of ſeven years ago; after burning their towns, and ruining their commerce, the Miniſter cries out, "Come unto me, all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you reſt."—But what ſort of reſt? You ſhall have magiſtrates not of your own chuſing, taxes without your aſſent, and laws made for you in England.—He complained bitterly of ſome expreſſions in the proclamation for the general faſt; he ſaid the purpoſes of religion were to be inverted; for we were to go to church in a moſt impious manner, to accuſe our American brethren of being deluded into acts of treaſon, by ſpecious falſhoods. This he condemned as blaſphemous, and converting the houſe of GOD into the tabernacle of Satan. [Here he was called to order] But afterwards proceeded, and juſtified the reſiſtance of the Americans.—He alſo made adminiſtration accountable for all the blood that had been ſhed, and all the horrors of war; thoſe were the ſins we were to attone for, and to deprecate the wrath of heaven by a general faſt, and ſurely no people ever had more reaſon to humble themſelves before GOD."—He ſpoke with great vehemence above an hour.

Letters from Amſterdam mention, advice had been received from the Cape of Good Hope, that the Nabob Raigoba had broke his alliance with the Engliſh, and joined the Heyder Ally, who was preparing with upwards of 60,000 men to penetrate into the Carnatic.

The Lucy, Watſon, from New-York, arrived at Corke the 1ſt inſt. ſhe ſailed on the 26th of September, and on the 30th retook the Suffolk, of London, laden with rum and ſugar, which had been taken by the Boſton privateer.

The treaty for 20,000 Ruſſians was concluded before the receipt of Gen. Howe's laſt letter; but there is the following clauſe in the treaty, "provided they ſhould be wanted," and the Miniſtry are ſtrongly of opinion that they can now do without them, it is thought they will not viſit America; and that Government will be only at the expence of the new-raiſed levies amongſt that corps.

Nov. 8. Twenty ſail of the Jamaica fleet bound for London, and which ſailed the 9th of Auguſt, under convoy, are ſtill miſſing, which makes the inſurance on them very high.

The preſent ſeſſions is likely to be one of the buſieſt that has been in the preſent Reign; for, not to ſpeak of America, which will alone yield an ample harveſt for any one political campaign, there is the civil liſt to be augmented, and the debt paid; to which the greateſt oppoſition will be given;—the ſilver coinage;—a motion of great importance on the ſituation of Portugal;—the renewal of the India company's charter, which will be petitioned for; renewal of the ſubſidy treaties, and new

ones formed; being in the whole buſineſs enough for two or three ſeſſions.

Nov. 23. The preſs for ſeamen, which is now extended to every part of the kingdom, has already increaſed the price of coals and fiſh 69 per cent. and if continued, it is feared other articles of life will feel its effects.

A treaty is concluded with Ruſſia; by which it is ſtipulated that the Czarina is to ſend 12 ſhips of the line into the Mediterranean, under the command of a Britiſh Admiral, in caſe of a war with the Houſe of Bourbon. Seven ſhips are expected at Portſmouth, from the Baltic, about the 15th of December.

By the late ſtoppage of a capital Weſt-India houſe in the city, ſaid to be for upwards of 400,000l. a conſiderable houſe at Briſtol is likely to be affected, and it is feared the conſequences may extend farther, if not prevented by the ſupport of the merchants, many of whom have agreed to ſubſcribe large ſums, to be drawn upon the Bank of England, but it is as yet doubtful whether a ſufficient ſum can be raiſed to anſwer this emergency, which is ſaid at leaſt to require 150,000l.

In the courſe of one week, an aid of four ſhillings in the pound land tax, voted to his Majeſty; a number of ſeamen voted for the ſervice of the year 1777, ſo large as 45,000, at 4l. each man per month, which, reckoning 13 months in the year, makes the ſum of 2,340,000 0 0
For 86,000 land forces, including foreign auxiliaries, with extra contingences, deficiences to be made good, &c. nearly the ſame, 2,340,000 0 0

above 4 millions and a half voted £4,680,000 0 0
away without any one man aſking a ſingle queſtion about the matter.

The troops under Carlton and Burgoyne, are ſaid to conſiſt of 11,000 Britiſh and Germans, 3000 Canadians, and 600 St. Regis and Cagnawaga Indians, together with 800 Engliſh ſeamen, under the command of Capt. Douglaſs, of the Iſis.

We are well informed, that Mr. Dean had no public character at Paris, but that he was ſolely employed by the planters of Virginia and Maryland to negotiate an excluſive contract with the French Court for all the tobacco produced in thoſe two colonies.

The Spaniſh fleet that lay in Cadiz Bay, ſailed the 27th of laſt month, and was ſpoke with at ſea by a veſſel arrived from Madeira at Briſtol; the maſter of which ſays, he imagines it was deſtined for Buenos Ayres.

The French are making the ſame preparations at Toulon as they are at Breſt. Four large ſhips of the line and one frigate will be immediately put into commiſſion. Writing is forbid all perſons, under ſevere penalties.

It is ſaid that the militia of this kingdom will be called out the enſuing ſpring for garriſon duty; ten battalions to be embodied at a time, for three months in rotation.

Yeſterday at noon a meſſenger arrived at Lord Germaine's office, expreſs from Sir Guy Carleton, Governor of Quebec, with an account that his Majeſty's forces, under his and General Burgoyne's command, had gained a complete victory over the Americans, in croſſing the Lake Champlain, and had deſtroyed a number of their veſſels; after which they marched to Crownpoint, which the rebels had reduced to aſhes; his Majeſty's forces then marched to Ticonderoga, where the rebels, under the command of Colonel Arnold, were defeated, and he himſelf taken priſoner. This account was carried to his Majeſty by Lord George Germaine, and laid before the Privy Council.

Yeſterday the Yankey privateer, taken ſome time ago from the Americans, was ſold at Old Lloyd's coffee-houſe, for 330l.

Six millions extraordinary will be wanted for ſervice of the enſuing year.

Upon a review of the public diſburſements from the year 1716 to the preſent time, it appears upon the moſt authentic teſtimony, that this nation has expended no leſs a ſum than 34,697,142l. 10s. 10d. [thirty-four million, ſix hundred ninety-ſeven thouſand, one hundred and forty-two pounds, ten ſhillings, and ten pence] in ſupport of her revolted ſubjects in America, without including the expenditures for maintaining the Weſt-India iſlands.

Sir Joſeph Yorke, we are told, has preſented a flaming memorial to the States General, by order of his Court, upon receiving undoubted intelligence of five new Indiamen being converted into 50 gun ſhips, and ſailing as ſuppoſed for India, but being in fact ſold to Spaniſh agents, for the uſe of the Congreſs. This tranſaction, it is ſaid, will occaſion no ſmall noiſe.

Government is upon the point of contracting with a company of Ruſſian merchants, ſettled in the Crimea, for a large quantity of tobacco, to ſupply the deficiency occaſioned in that article, by the preſent diſturbances in America. The tobacco of the Crimea is ſaid to be much better in its quality than that of Virginia.

We are aſſured, that beſides the fleet now getting ready with ſo much diligence at Portſmouth and Plymouth to ſail for the Brazils, to watch the motion of the Spaniards (who, it is ſaid, are going there to ſtrike a blow on the Portugueze ſettlements, which Great-Britain by guaranty of treaty is under an obligation to protect) a fleet is at the ſame time getting ready to cruize off Rochfort, Breſt, and Toulon, to watch the motion of the French fleets ſailing from thoſe ports. Both the Britiſh fleets are to be ready to ſail at one and the ſame time.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 10.

"Yeſterday came up the Parnaſſus, Carr, from Jamaica the 9th of Auguſt, under convoy of the Pallas, Capt. Cornwallis, and parted with them in a hard gale of wind, the 25th ult. on the 28th and 29th following, fell in with three American privateers, of ten guns each, and fully manned, who engaged him three hours, when they were all obliged to ſheer off. Captain Carr ſays he ſaw Capt. ———, in the Suffolk, and two others from Jamaica, taken by two American privateers. Capt. Carr's ſhip has received a great deal of damage, he has been out thirteen weeks, and is ſhort of proviſions.

By a return of the number of impreſſed men and volunteers now on board the guard ſhips, it appears that ſeveral hundred are ſtill wanting to make up the compliments for the men of war already in commiſſion.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Nov. 5.

"The States General have cauſed notice to be given at all the ſea ports belonging to this Republic, that the report of an accommodation between their High Mightineſſes and the King of Morocco is falſe, and without the leaſt foundation, in order that the ſhips which are going out may take the neceſſary precautious to be upon their guard."

From the Leeds Intelligencer, Nov. 12.

There were great rejoicings in almoſt every town within the circuit of this paper laſt week, on receiving the news of his Majeſty's troops having taken poſſeſſion of New-York.—The whole town of Mancheſter was illuminated, and the American Chiefs were burnt in effigy. At Wakefield, every real well-wiſher to the happy eſtabliſhment joined in wiſhing ſucceſs to Old-England.—At Halifax, were illuminations, &c. &c. At Colne, they not only illuminated their houſes, but their new Piece-hall; and John Clayton, Eſq; of Car-hall, ordered a bonfire upon Pendle-hill, and gave ſeveral barrels of ale to the populace round the fire, &c. &c.

The full quantity of gold coin of deficient weight amounts to 16,645,847l. which is full four times over what the political arithmeticians allowed to be in the King's coin.

The marine force of England, now in America, conſiſts of two ſhips of the line, ten fifties, and ſeventy one frigates and armed veſſels, amounting in the whole to eighty-three ſhips and veſſels of war, and 15,000 ſeamen.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, Nov. 1.

"No leſs than ſeven American veſſels have entered this harbour ſince the 1ſt of October laſt, moſt of them from Philadelphia and Carolina; they hoiſt the thirteen Colony colours, and trade here with great freedom, as there are no orders to the commiſſary of the marine concerning his behaviour towards them, ſo that, like any other nation or ſtate, they come in and go out without let or moleſtation.

The 5000l. prize drawn on Thurſday, is ſaid to be the property of Mr. Hooper, of America, who has lately come from thence on account of the preſent troubles.

BOSTON, February 24.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, Nov. 23, 1776.

"We are much alarmed with the idea of a French and Spaniſh war; the preſs is very hot both by ſea and land, in all ſea ports in the three kingdoms: A large fleet of the line are put into commiſſion, and will ſoon be manned, which is the likelieſt matter I know to prevent a war: Inſurance has continued to riſe,—from Dominico we inſure 1000l. from thence to Liverpool, and gave 20 guineas to return 5 if ſhe ſailed with convoy.—No trade can bear ſuch premium; the African trade is now quite put a ſtop to."

A copy of a letter from a Gentleman in Albany, to a Gentleman in this town, dated Feb, 15, 1777.

"Since I wrote the foregoing, an expreſs arrived from Ticonderoga, at which place a Captain in Livingſton's regiment is juſt got in from Canada, from whence he had juſt made his eſcape. He tells the commanding officer on oath, that a ſcouting and ſcalping party of Savages, to the amount of 80, together with ſome Canadians and Regulars, to the amount of about 150, had ſet out from Canada; they were to have 20l. for every ſcalp they might bring in. That Col. Frazier commanded at Montreal, had with him 200 men, 150 men were at St. John's, and the like number at Chamblee; all the Foreigners were at Three Rivers, had mutined twice or thrice in ſuch a manner as obliged the commanding officer to turn out the Britiſh troops and what Canadians they have, in order to quell them.—That General Carleton was at Quebec, and that they were cutting wood on the lake for three veſſels. He further ſays, that people in general are much more affected to our cauſe than they were laſt year; and that what Canadians have joined the Britiſh army are only the very loweſt of the people; the troops take whatever they ſtand in need of from any perſon, juſt give them a certificate of having taken it without any other ſatisfaction. Proviſions is very difficult to be had by even the troops."

We hear, that in the late ſnow ſtorm, a tranſport bound from Rhode-Iſland to New-York, having on board upwards of 100 Britiſh troops, was caſt aſhore on Gardiner's iſland, and every one drowned. The ſailors we hear got ſafe aſhore.

BALTIMORE, March 4.

Colonel Nathaniel Giſt is appointed by his Excellency General Waſhington to the command of a regiment of guards, in the Continental ſervice, with the choice of his own officers.

SIGNERS *of the Continental* BILLS *of* CREDIT, *appointed by* CONGRESS, *at Baltimore, between the 26th December,* 1776, *and 17th February,* 1777.

WILLIAM ASQUITH, John Griffith, Hercules Courtenay, John Cockey, James Kelſo, Richard Cromwell, James Calhoun, George Welch, Theodore Barrell, Thomas Donellan, John Boyd, Benjamin Levy, Samuel Hillegas, William Govett, Benjamin Brannon, William Gibſon, John Philpot, Richard Jones, Robert Dorſey, Mark Alexander, John Dorſey, Edward Gaither, William Young, George Patterſon, Richard Stringer, Samuel Stringer Coale, Rinaldo Johnſon, Saint George Peale, Joſeph Gaither, Zachariah Maccubbin, Dennis Griffith, James Franklin, John Barney, Hans Creery, Clement Brook, William Hammond, James Walker, Horatio Johnſon, John Taylor, Aquila Norris, Darby Lux, Daniel Carrol. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN CONGRESS, *January* 15, 1777.

RESOLVED, That the Continental Treaſurer be impowered and directed to borrow money on Loan-Office certificates; that the ſame be counterſigned by the Auditor-General for the time being.

February 22, 1777.

Reſolved, That all certificates iſſuing after the firſt emiſſion, be ſigned by Michael Hillegas, Eſq; Treaſurer, or Samuel Hillegas, and counterſigned agreeable to the reſolutions of Congreſs, of the 3d of October, 1776, and 15th January, 1777.

February 26, 1777.

Reſolved, That an intereſt of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be allowed on all ſums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed, on Loan-Office certificates, although ſuch certificates mention only an intereſt of *four per centum, per annum.*

Extract from the Minutes,

(Signed) CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, *March* 3, 1777.

The Continental Treaſurer, in obedience to the above reſolutions, begs leave to acquaint the Public, that he is ready to receive on loan, in behalf of the United States, any ſums of money, not leſs than two hundred dollars, that may be brought him, at his office in Market-ſtreet.

All printers of news-papers in the United States, are requeſted to inſert the above reſolutions and advertiſement in their papers, for one month.

M. HILLEGAS, Con. Treaſurer.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

We learn from Newport that both the King's troops and inhabitants are obliged to live intirely upon ſalt proviſions, likewiſe that wood is very ſcarce and dear, which has induced the enemy to burn fences, ſtores, ſtables and old dwelling-houſes.

Wedneſday at noon "His Excellency THOMAS WHARTON, jun. Eſq; PRESIDENT of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the ſame," was proclaimed at the Court-houſe, in the preſence of a vaſt concourſe of people, who expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction on the occaſion, by unanimous ſhouts of acclamation.

The proceſſion began at the State-houſe, and was conducted in the following order, viz.

Conſtables with their ſtaves,
Sub Sheriffs,
High Sheriff and Coroner,
Serjeant at Arms,
The Hon. Speaker of the Houſe—Clerk of the Houſe on his right hand,
Members of General Aſſembly,
PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT,
Members of the Supreme Executive Council,
Gentlemen Members of the Council of Safety and Navy Board.

Proclamation being made by the High Sheriff, commanding ſilence, on pain of impriſonment, the PRESIDENT and the Hon. Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly came forward. The Clerk of the Houſe then publiſhed the election of the PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT, as made and declared by the General Aſſembly and Supreme Executive Council, and proclaimed the Preſident.

On the ſignal from the acclamations of the people, thirteen cannon were fired from the braſs field pieces taken from the Heſſians at Trenton.

The proceſſion then returned;

Conſtables with their ſtaves,
Sub Sheriffs,
High Sheriff and Coroner,
His Excellency the PRESIDENT and the VICE-PRESIDENT,
Members of the Supreme Executive Council,
Serjeant at Arms,
The Hon. Speaker of the Houſe—Clerk of the Houſe on his left hand,
Members of the General Aſſembly,
Gentlemen Members of the Council of Safety, and the Navy Board,

And dined together at the city tavern, where an entertainment was provided by order of the Houſe. The Members of Congreſs then in the city, and the General Officers of the army of the United States of America being alſo preſent.

After dinner the following healths were drank, under the diſcharge of cannon, &c.

1. The United States of America—2. The Congreſs—3. The Commonwealth of Pennſylvania—4. General Waſhington and the Army of the United States of America—5. The Navy of the United States—6. The Friends of Liberty in all Parts of the World—7. Perpetual Union and ſtrict Friendſhip among the States of America—8. The Arts and Sciences—9. Agriculture—10. Trade and Navigation—11. The Memory of the brave Patriots, of all Ranks, who have gloriouſly fallen in their Country's Cauſe—12. May every American know his true Intereſt—13. May Juſtice, Firmneſs, and Humanity, ever characterize Americans—14. May Human Knowledge, Virtue and Happineſs, receive their laſt Perfection in America—15. May every private Conſideration give Way to the Means of our public Defence—16. General Lee, and all our Friends in Captivity—17. Doctor Franklin.

The bells of the city were rang, and the whole was conducted with the utmoſt decency, and no accident happened of any kind.

Since our laſt, the LADY of his Excellency General WASHINGTON arrived here from the Southward.

MARRIED, Feb. 27—At Cheſter-town, Maryland, the Hon. WILLIAM PACA, Eſq; Senator, and one of the Delegates in the Continental Congreſs for that State, to Miſs NANCY HARRISON of this city.

Saturday laſt, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, Brint Debadee, a ſoldier belonging to the Tenth Pennſylvania regiment, was ſhot upon the Commons in this city, purſuant to the ſentence of a General Court Martial. This unhappy man was in his 24th year, in the vigour of his life, and it is hoped his untimely and dreadful end will be a warning to others, who, when they deſert, not only defraud their officer, and abuſe their country, but are guilty of the dreadful and heinous crime of perjury. Of his paſt miſconduct he appeared very ſenſible, and behaved in his laſt moments with great reſignation and calmneſs, declaring that he ſincerely forgave all his enemies, and hoped that his example would be ſerviceable to ſome of his thoughtleſs brother ſoldiers. He was attended by the Rev. Mr. Coombe and the Rev. Mr. Rogers; the laſt gentleman, being a Chaplain in the ſervice, delivered, to the ſoldiers preſent, a pathetic addreſs, ſuitable to the melancholy occaſion.

*** *The United Company of Philadelphia, for promoting American Manufactures, are deſired to attend their annual Meeting on the 17th Inſtant, to be held in the Southweſt lower Room of the College; Buſineſs to begin at Three o'Clock, P. M. The Managers earneſtly requeſt the Attendance of the Proprietors, as Matters of Importance are to be laid before them.*

To be SOLD, or LETT,

THE middle TAVERN in Frankford. For Particulars, enquire of BENJAMIN M'VEAGH, on the Premiſes. §

WAEREAS ſundry Perſons have lodged a Number of Trunks, Papers, &c. &c. with me: Theſe are therefore to requeſt they will take them away, within three Weeks from this Date, as it is inconvenient for me to keep them any longer, being determined to remove from my preſent Habitation.

† BENJAMIN DAVIDS, Innholder, Corner
March 8, 1777. of Second and Arch ſtreets.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 31ſt day of March inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, in Carnarvon township, Lancaſter county, on his plantation,

ONE of the beſt GRIST-MILLS in America, having two water-wheels, four pair of ſtones, five boulting-cloths, on Coneſtogoe, a never-failing ſtream, with 15 feet fall, in a good wheat country: Alſo one of the quickeſt cutting ſaw-mills. One half of the groundrent of the town of Port-Royal, equal to 70l. ſterling, per annum. A houſe and lot in ſaid town. A piece of timber-land in Breacknock townſhip. Four teams; a repeating eight-day clock; a repeating watch; nine hogſheads of cyder-royal; and ſundry ſorts of houſhold goods, too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock; due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by

† HENRY WEAVER.

N. B. The Mill, if not ſold then, will be rented out.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Burroughs, deceaſed, to come and pay the ſame; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to come and ſettle their accounts with the ſubſcriber, living in Salem. ¶

March 8, 1777. MARY BURROUGHS, Executrix.

New-Caſtle, March 2, 1777.

NOW in the Goal of New-Caſtle on Delaware, a certain NEGROE Man, named *CUFF DICKS*, the Property of Colonel MARK BIRD, of Birdſberry, Berks County, Pennſylvania, who is requeſted to come, pay charges, and take him away. ‖ THOMAS CLARK, Goaler.

[*Advertiſements omitted this Week will be in our next.*]

Philadelphia, March 1, 1777.

THE Members of the Library Company are urgently requested to send back the Books belonging to the Library, on or before the 20th of March; the Directors having resolved to take a general View of the Library. Those who shall neglect to comply with this Notice may depend on losing the Benefit of their Share, according to the Rules of the said Library. The Books are to be left at my House, in Market-street, below Fourth-street.

As for several Circumstances the Library could not be opened as usual, the Members may get Books, by leaving their Notes, signed, at the above Place, from One till Three o'Clock P. M.

Those Members who have not yet paid their annual Payments, are desired to pay the same to Mr. SAMUEL SANSOM, Treasurer, in Front-street, near the City Vendue Store.

¶ FRANCIS DAYMON, Librarian.

To be SOLD by FRANCIS DAYMON, at his store in Water-street, in the house where Matthias Aspden formerly lived,

WEST-INDIA rum of the best quality, spirits, good old claret, melasses by the hogshead or cask, pepper, nutmegs, lime juice in barrels or bottles, good cordials, a fresh assortment of capital medicines. Also Britannias, Rouen and royal linen, sail duck, fine and coarse cambrick, plain muslin, ditto flowered, cottons in colours, durants, taffeties of several qualities, black silk handkerchiefs, black cotton velvets, white sewing thread, ditto in colours, black beaver hats, ditto white. *Hard-ware.* Gold, silver, and pinchbeck watches, with china faces and three cases, swords, cutteause de chasse mounted with silver, pistols, scissars, knives, gold rings, silver snuff boxes, fans, several kinds of writing paper, pins and needles, coarse shirts ready made, fine brass wires, best Havanna snuff, and several other things. ¶

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKING,
In all its Branches, is now carried on by
JOHN WOOD, at his Shop, in Front-street, at the Corner of Chestnut-street,
Where those who please to employ him, will be served with Fidelity and Expedition. ¶

ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, to be sold cheap, advantageously situated, about nine miles from the Borough of Lancaster, in Martick township, Lancaster county.---The whole to be sold together or in farms, as may best suit the purchaser.---Apply to JOHN MALCOLM, at Monckton Park, near Christiana Ferry, in New-Castle county, upon Delaware. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Warwick township, Bucks county, 22 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 130 acres; there are on said plantation a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out-houses, a quantity of meadow, a large orchard, of 5 or 600 bearing trees, of excellent fruit for cyder and house use. Likewise a LOT of 57 acres, adjoining the above, whereon is a dwelling-house, young orchard, and a quantity of good meadow; it is pleasantly situated for a gentleman's country seat, and would suit for any public business. For terms, enquire of the subscriber, living on the last mentioned premises.

‖ 7s 6. JOHN CRAIG.

WAS STOLEN, the 20th of February inst. from the Sign of the White Horse, on the road from Philadelphia to Chester, by a man dressed in the uniform of a soldier, blue faced with white or red, a dark roan HORSE, Saddle and Bridle; the horse about 14¼ hands high, 16 or 17 years old, trots fast and canters well, switch tail and short dock, very great spirit, and apt to start. Whoever takes up the horse and thief, shall receive a reward of *Three Pounds*, or *Thirty Shillings* and reasonable charges for the horse, on delivery to Mr. WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp and Crown, Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH RUDULPH, at the Province Island.

*** It is supposed he is gone to the camp. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Whitemarsh township, Philadelphia county, on the second day of this inst. February, an apprentice lad, named *James Norton*, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark hair, and down look; had on a brown cloth jacket, striped under ditto, woollen trowsers, half-worn shoes, with large brass buckles; it is supposed he has entered on board a privateer. Whoever will bring home the said lad to his master, shall have *Five Shillings* reward. ‖ 7s 6. ISAAC MATHER.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, living in Charles-town township, Chester county, near Schuylkill, on the 29th day of December last, the two following servants, viz.

William Davis, an Englishman, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, slender built, swarthy complexion, straight black hair; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, light coloured cloth upper jacket, half-worn, and a napt under jacket, near the same colour, cloth breeches, and strong shoes and stockings.

Daniel Moore, an Irishman, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a ruddy complexion, somewhat pitted with the small-pox, black curled hair; had on, when he went away, an half-worn felt hat, a lead coloured cloth jacket, under jacket of the same, the back coarser than the fore part, new buckskin breeches, blue ribbed stockings, calf skin shoes, and old buckles.

Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that their masters may get them again, shall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for *Davis*, and FOUR for *Moore*, paid by JOSEPH STARR, or

Feb. 21, 1777. ‖ 7s 6. JONATHAN COATES.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber hereof, living at the Foxchace, in Haverford township, Chester county, on the night of the 12th of January last past, a certain dirty black coloured HORSE, somewhat inclining to a mouse colour, about 13½ hands high, he trots, paces a little, canters tolerably; there is a large crooked star in his forehead, somewhat resembling a new moon, or half a horse-shoe, his mane inclining to lie on the near side, he has no brand nor ear-mark perceptible, his hind hoofs much worn by trailing the road when rid. Whoever apprehends the thief and brings him to conviction, or secures him in any goal where he may be brought to justice, and the horse brought home to the owner, shall have *Three Pounds* reward, and for the horse only *One Pound Ten Shillings*, and reasonable charges, paid by RACHEL COATES. § 7s 6.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper-Hanover township, Philadelphia county, a grey HORSE, about six years old, between 14 and 15 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN BROWN. ¶

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss. } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 15th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of David M'Cullough (who, as well, &c.) against the brigantine, or vessel, called the Hope, burthen about 100 tons, lately commanded by William Price, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe. To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill. *By order of the Judge.*

Feb. 25, 1777. ‖ ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SNUFF-MILLS of JONATHAN ADAMS, near the Falls of Schuylkill, one of them was built for an Oil-Mill, and may soon be refitted for that Use.---They yield a very good rent. The Title is clear. Enquire of *LEWIS WEISS*, Scrivener, in Second-street. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the City of Philadelphia, the 23th instant, a young MARE, three years old next May; she is a bright bay, with a small star, a fine large well turned Sopus built creature, natural to a rough trot, carries her head high, with a fine eye, the hair worn off her sides with the traces; but her most uncommon mark is a scar on the upper part of her left buttock, not often seen but by lifting her tail, this scar is singular among thousands and make no doubt will be a means of detecting the stray. Any person who sends her to Philadelphia, the Sign of the Indian King, or Conestogoe Waggon, in Market-street, shall receive for the mare and thief the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the mare, and no questions asked; if taken out of the State reasonable chargee.

February 25, 1777. JOHN BULL.

Southwark, February 25, 1777.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS the subscriber, about 5 weeks ago, hired a HORSE to a certain *John Taylor*, a private soldier, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, wears his own hair, an old brown great coat, and one of the infantry Continental caps, the letters on it unknown; it is since said he is a deserter. The horse is a large bay horse, 16 hands high, the saddle almost new, with blue housings. Whoever apprehends the said *John Taylor*, and secures him, with the horse, shall be entitled to the above reward, or *Forty Shillings* for the horse and saddle only, and all reasonable charges, paid by PATRICK CARR. ¶

BROKE out of the Stable of Peter Deshong, at the Globe Mill, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, in the Night of the 21st instant (February) a BLACK STALLION, 4 Years old next Spring, between 16 and 17 Hands high, a Star in his Forehead, a natural pacer, shod all round, has a curled Mane hanging on the off Side. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to Peter Deshong, or to the Subscriber, living in Greenwich Township, in Suffex County, West-Jersey, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by PETER HACHENBERG. ¶

Concord, February 25, 1777.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of JAMES GLENN, deceased, or against the partnership of LOUGHEAD and GLENN; or LOUGHEAD, GLENN, and SMITH, are hereby notified to send in their accounts, properly attested; and persons that stand indebted to either the above concerns, on book account, are requested to call at the house of the late deceased, and settle their accounts, by giving bond or paying the cash, without delay.

MARGARET GLENN, Administratrix.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, on the 14th of January last, a dark bay HORSE, shod all round, about 14 hands high, 6 years old, paces and trots, his sides much worn with the traces. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN NAYLOR. ¶

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of JOHN KELLY, late of Lower-Darby, deceased, either by bond, note, or book-accounts, are desired to bring them in to the subscriber, duly authenticated and proved, that they may be adjusted and discharged by him: And all those who are indebted in any wise to said estate, are requested to come without delay, and discharge, or otherwise settle, the same with JOHN KNOWLES, Administrator, in Ridley township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. *February* 28, 1777. ¶

Morris-Town, February 12, 1777.

DESERTED from Captain Bond's company, in the 4th battalion of New-Jersey forces, commanded by Colonel Ephraim Martin, the following men, viz.

Peter Peterson, a German, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pitted with the small pox.

Andrew Scott, *John Green*, *Thomas Johnson*, and *Robert Armstrong*; the last four all Irishmen, and were enlisted in Philadelphia about six weeks ago. Whoever secures said deserters, in any goal, and gives notice to the commanding officer, so that they may be had again, shall have FORTY DOLLARS reward, or Eight Dollars for each, paid by

¶ WILLIAM BOND, Captain.

WAS LEFT, by a person unknown, some time ago, at the house of the subscriber, the Sign of the Boatswain and Call, at the Drawbridge, Front-street, SOME WORSTED STUFF. The owner may have it again, on proving property, and paying the cost of this advertisement.

¶ BENJAMIN HUMPHREYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, the 8th of February instant, a bright bay MARE, about four years old, no mark, but has been worked with the gears, and has the distemper. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN SHOEMAKER. ¶

Chester, March 4, 1777.

THE Commanding Officers of Companies, and those Officers of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment who have not received Recruiting Orders, are to give their Attendance as soon as possible, at their Quarters in Chester.

‡ FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Colonel.

THE OWNERS of the *WICACOA* MEADOWS are desired to meet at the Court-House, in *Philadelphia*, the first Monday in April, being the seventh Day of the Month, at Four o' Clock in the Afternoon, to choose MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the ensuing Year. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

YOUNG COWS with Calf.---A Quantity of choice HAY, which may be transported by Water to Philadelphia, at Ten Shillings per Ton. The whole to be sold together. Likewise a neat PHÆTON, almost new. Enquire of he PRINTERS. ¶

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss. } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 14th day of March instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Robert Polke (who, as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the LEGHORN GALLEY, burthen about 150 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe, lately commanded by Alexander M'Daniel. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of said ship, her cargoe, &c. or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge.

‖ 7s 6. ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

Best SPERMACETI LAMP OIL,
Is now to be had at the Spermaceti Works,
In Arch-street, above Sixth-street, 6W.

Philadelphia, February 24, 1777.

ALL non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, who deserted from Colonel MILES and ATLEE'S Regiments, are hereby directed to repair to their respective Regiments, now at Philadelphia Barracks, on or before the 15th day of March next. Those who neglect coming, will be advertised, and treated as the Martial Law directs. LEWIS FARMER, Major. ¶

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on the 13th day of March next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in Springfield, Chester county, about 11 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 150 acres of land; there are on said plantation about ten acres of meadow, and more may be made, timber sufficient to support the farm, a good stone house, a frame barn, and other out-houses, a spring of excellent water near the door, with a stone house over it, about 300 grafted apple-trees of the best kind of fruit, a variety of cherry and other fruit trees. Likewise one lot, lying near the above plantation, containing 13 acres of land, great part of which is good meadow ground. Also a crop of wheat and rye in the ground; working oxen, cows, young cattle, and swine; implements of husbandry, and houshold furniture. The sale to begin at two o' clock P. M. Attendance will be given by DANIEL YARNELL. ‖ 7s 6.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1777.

TO be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Friday, the fourteenth Day of March next, at Chincoteague Inlet,

A SLOOP,

Taken up at sea, and brought in there, by the Continental Schooner WASP, JOHN BALDWIN, Commander.

Inventory to be seen at Mr. BURNETT'S, or at the time of sale. ¶

Honesty is the best policy.

LOST between Philadelphia and Perkioming, on the Reading Road, a Bundle of CONTINENTAL MONEY, amounting to One Hundred and Seventy-two Dollars, consisting of a Thirty Dollar Bill, Eight, Six, and other Dollar Bills. They were wrapped round with clean Paper, sealed with Wafers, and marked 172 Dollars in Figures. Whoever will deliver the same to JOHN ORD, Esq; in Philadelphia, the PRINTERS hereof, or JOHN REILY, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of AARON COATES, late of Haverford township, Chester county, deceased, either by bonds, bills or book debts, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, on or before the first of April next, in order for settlement. Due attendance will be given by RACHEL COATES, and BENJAMIN COATES, Administrat. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

GOT away out of my stable, at Philadelphia, on the 13th of November last, a chestnut brown HORSE, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, paces and trots, has a star in his forehead and a curled mane, is branded on the left shoulder M. Z. goes very wide with his hind legs, carries his head high, and will be 5 years old next spring. Whoever brings home the said horse, shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ LUDWIG KARCHER.

Philadelphia, February 13, 1777.

A PERSON well acquainted with the WOOLLEN and LINEN MANUFACTORY, in their various Branches, would be glad to have the Superintendance of a public or private Manufactory, either in this City or Country.---Proper Credentials may be had of his Ability, by applying to

JAMES BUTLAND, Gold and Silver-Lace
¶ Weaver, in Second-street.

Salem, February 3, 1777.

TO be SOLD, or HIRED out for COVERING next SEASON, a handsome, well coloured, half blooded HORSE, six Years old next May.

¶ EDWARD KRASBEY.

Philadelphia Barracks January 24, 1777.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Captain JOHN DAVIS's company of the 9th Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel JAMES IRVINE, three soldiers, viz.

Thomas Hobdy, born in England, about 6 feet high, very fair skinned, dark hair, which he wears tied; had on, when he went off, a brown coat and jacket, buckskin breeches, and has an impediment in his speech; he served his time in Goshen township, Chester county,

John M'Neil, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, taylor by trade; had on, a short light coloured bearskin cloth coat; likewise took with him a blue and red uniform coat, and sundry other clothes; he appears to be about 30 years of age, though a good deal grey on his crown.

James Kelly, late from Ireland, about 5 feet 6 inches high; lately belonged to Col. De Haas's regiment; took with him a brown uniform coat, faced with green, I. P. B. on the buttons, remarkable grey eyes, dark complexion; took with him sundry other clothes. Whoever secures said deserters, and sends them to their respective company, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN DAVIS, Captain.

N. B. It is to be hoped all well-wishers to the American cause will use their endeavours to detect such villains, that they may be brought to exemplary punishment, as *Kelly* and *M'Neil* have been known to enlist with different recruiting officers, and receive their full bounty; it is supposed they are gone to the Head of Elk.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Robinson's company of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment of foot, now lying at Chester, the following persons, viz.

James Kipp, born at New-York, 23 years old, 6 feet 1½ inches high, well set, brown hair, grey eyes, and pitted with the small-pox; had an impediment in his speech.

John Linch, an Irishman, 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, grey eyes, with a scar under his right jaw, a good looking fellow, both in person and habit.

John Smith, an Englishman, 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a darkish complexion, with black hair and black eyes, and a film on his right eye.

Wilson Jackson, an Englishman, 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, with black hair and black eyes.

Patrick Burk, an Irishman, 40 years old 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, with grey eyes. And,

James Foster, an Englishman, 23 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion.

Whoever secures said deserters, so as they may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for each, paid by JOB VERNON, Lieut.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1777. ‡ 7s 6.

Philadelphia, February 22, 1777.

WAS LOST, the 19th instant, a Parchment Pocket-Book, containing a Captain's Commission, and a Map of New-York, Long-Island, &c. and some Cash. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to ISAAC LORT, Cryer, in Strawberry-alley, shall have all the Cash. §

*** Said LORT has a HANGER, found on the road to Darby.

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